

when he became extremely interested in Hawaiian land shells. During this last period he was far more interested than at any other time of his life. From 1911 to 1924 he was continuously in the woods. That a man in his seventies could tramp along the mountain trails and climb trees is very remarkable. About half of his land snail collection was made during this period, some of it being purchased from local collectors.

The collection, especially of his last period, is accompanied by full notes on the exact localities and stations of the shells. Probably the most valuable parts of his collection are fine series of extremely rare snails which have never been collected by the last two generations of collectors. Some of these species have probably been extinct for over sixty years, as the forests where they lived were destroyed either by fire or the introduction of cattle.

During the seventies and eighties Mr. Emerson's interest in shells was confined mostly to marine, of which he had a very large collection, acquired by purchase, from the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, and supplemented by his collecting in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Emerson's collection also contains large series of shells which he made in Switzerland and material received in exchange from collectors in other parts of the world.

At the time of his death, his collection contained more than a hundred thousand specimens, of which more than half were Hawaiian land shells. C. MONTAGUE COOKE.

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JOHN BRAZIER, 1842-1930

The dates will indicate that Brazier belonged to the last century, but it is due to the memory of a great conchologist that his death should not pass unnoticed though most of his work was done over thirty years ago.

Australian conchological history shows three great names, Angas, Brazier and Hedley, and in his own field Brazier was unrivalled. Angas was the pioneer, a great conchologist, a great collector, and a great artist. Following upon Angas

came Brazier, a great conchologist, we may not say-greater, but surely even a greater collector, as no one could surpass the ability of Brazier in this direction. Hedley, Brazier's successor, passed away before the latter, and owed not a little of his conchological skill to Brazier's assistance, but a great artist of shells was also a much greater philosophical student than either, and he was also another great collector.

Angas published a list of New South Wales Mollusca in 1867, totalling 408 species. Almost immediately Brazier sent many new species to Angas who began describing them in 1869. Angas then furnished a supplement in 1871 of 109 species, and in 1877 added another 176 species, almost all the additions being due to Brazier's energy. Yet during this ten years Brazier was away on collecting trips in 1865, 1872, 1873 and 1875. This skill as a shell collector must have become known at a very early age, as in 1865 he was invited to accompany Julius Brencley on a cruise in the H. M. S. "Curaçoa" round the South Sea Islands. Upon his return he wrote some notes which he sent to the Zoological Society of London, and was elected a Corresponding Member in 1869, that is, over sixty years ago. In January 1875 the Linnean Society of New South Wales was formed and Brazier was one of the original members. He lived to survive all the others. Later that year he acted as shell collector on the "Chevert", which, under the direction of Sir William Macleay, investigated the natural history of the coast of Queensland and the islands of Torres Straits.

The Mollusca he collected were reported upon by himself but when he had catalogued some 600 odd species of Gastropods, the Pelecypods were left untouched. Brazier joined the Australian Museum in 1880 but was retired during the financial depression of 1893, and has done little conchological work since. During the years 1869-1898 he contributed well over a hundred papers to various scientific journals, but his fame will rest solidly upon his great collecting skill.

He was born in Sydney on Sept. 23, 1842 and died in Sydney, Aug. 20, 1930, having lived all his life in this city.

TOM IREDALE.